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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.00.

February 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 57 62

February 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 70 60

7388 日五廿一

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

五二月廿一號

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
836 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Steel and Grain Held Up.

London, February 15.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that there is an immense accumulation of goods at American ports, owing to non-sailings. A million tons of steel for export have been detained at New York. The movement of grain is disarranged by the congestion of the railways.

Production Declining.

London, February 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, thirty of the leading railways have agreed virtually not to accept shipments for export from the eastern seaboard till the congestion is relieved. Trains at ports are unable to unload through the lack of ships, which will not sail until the Government provides convoys.

Factories are shutting down in Chicago and other cities in the interior.

There is a general lessening of production owing to freight difficulties.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Japan Promises Help to the United States.

London, February 15.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that assurances have been received that Japan will support the United States in the event of war.

GERMAN TROOPS.

Concentrating in Schleswig-Holstein.

London, February 15.
It is reported from Denmark that German troops are massing in Schleswig-Holstein.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S INTERVIEW.

Was He Correctly Reported?

London, February 15.
In the House of Commons, in reply to questions as to whether the published interview with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was authorised and correctly reported, Mr. MacPherson, Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated that the Government had taken steps to discover from Sir Douglas Haig exactly what happened.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Coping with the Final Rush.

London, February 15.
The Banks, and Post Offices will be open late to-night and to-morrow to cope with the last hour's rush for the War Loan.

The Lord Mayor and the Metropolitan Mayors will proceed in state to Trafalgar Square to-day to preside at the final War Loan demonstration. Choirs and bands will be participating.

BUSY BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

London, February 15.
Sir Leo Chiozza Money, speaking in the House of Commons, said that there were 4,000 more men in the shipyards now than at the outbreak of war.

OUR HEROIC MARINERS.

London, February 15.
An instance of the heroism of merchantmen is provided in the fact that the survivors of the Vedamore, immediately they arrived in London, went to the offices of the owners to be re-engaged.

THE BALKAN BATTLES.

A Fruitful British Attack.

London, February 15.
The rerudescence of fighting on the Romanian and Macedonian fronts is not merely the result of enemy aggressiveness.

A telegram from Salonica reports that the British, in an attack, ejected the Bulgarians from a redoubt in the hills south-west of Doiran on February 10, maintained their ground against counter-attacks, and took prisoners.

Paralovo, mentioned in the communiqué, is ten miles east of Monastir.

The German counter-stroke in Rumania, described in the communiques, recaptured part of the ground won by the Russians when they drove back the enemy to the borders of Bakovina a fortnight ago.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A German Venture.

London, February 15.
A German official wireless message says:—We stormed northward of the railway between Zloczow and Tarnopol and penetrated one hundred metres. We remained for five hours and destroyed extensive mine-shafts. We took 281 prisoners.

We effectively bombarded the harbour and military establishments at Galatz.

Battle in Progress.

London, February 15.
A Russian official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked us at Zloczow. The battle is still proceeding.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy's Second Line Entered.

London, February 15.
A French communiqué states:—In the Poisalain district, between the Oise and the Aisne, detachments entered the second German line and wrecked works and dug-outs, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

There was violent artillery firing in the La Tourbe sector and considerable patrol activity elsewhere.

In Champagne, an enemy aeroplane was brought down afire. French air squadrons successfully bombed aerodromes, a railway station and bivouacs.

A German Report.

London, February 15.
A German official wireless message says:—There have been numerous reconnoitring engagements, inflicting considerable enemy loss, at Armentières and Arras.

The prisoners supplied us with valuable information.

Enemy Raiding Parties Suffer.

London, February 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid to the north-west of Gueudecourt.

Enemy raiding parties to the north of Loos and to the west of Messines were caught by artillery and machine-gun fire and dispersed. A third party reached a post to the north east of Ypres, but it was driven off with losses.

Artillery Activity.

London, February 16.
A French communiqué says:—Enemy artillery was vigorously countered by ours, which furiously bombarded the Maisons de Campagne sector.

There was an artillery duel to the right of the Meuse.

SMALL FACTORY FIRE.

London, February 15.
Through the Press Bureau, the Minister of War announces that, in a small fire on Wednesday, in a factory in Hertfordshire, two workers were killed.

There was little damage.

BRUGES HARBOUR.

Another Successful Aerial Raid.

London, February 15.
The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes again on February 14 dropped a considerable weight of bombs on the harbour at Bruges, with most successful results. One of the machines did not return.

CHINA AND SUBMARINISM.

May Sever Relations with Germany.

London, February 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that, in replying to President Wilson's Note, the Chinese Government protests energetically against unrestricted submarine warfare and says that if, contrary to its expectations, the protest should be ineffectual, it will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL WARSHIPS.

An Inspired Threatening Article.

London, February 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that an inspired article in the German newspapers states that though submarines will not attack neutral warships, the latter, in view of the mine danger, will enter the war zone at their own risk. Whether convoyed or not, a merchantman in the war zone is exposed to intense submarine warfare. For instance, Norwegian steamers bound for Britain would not be immune, though convoyed by Norwegian warships.

PACIFIST DEFEATED IN EYE-ELECTION.

London, February 14.
The Rosendals bye-election resulted as follows:

Sir John Henry Maden, (Conservative) . . . 6,019.

Mr. Taylor (Pacifist) 1,804.

Mr. Taylor was absent in the custody of the military.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, February 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Lord Milner, speaking at a banquet, indicated that the results of the allied Conference were completely successful in determining the details of previously concerted common plans on which the Allies had been deliberating.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN CUBA.

London, February 14.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports a revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, attributed to German intrigues.

THE KAISER IN AUSTRIA.

London, February 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says there is much speculation on the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, where he and the Emperor Charles exchanged toasts. It is reported that the latter is anxious to keep peace with Spain and America.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LATEST SINKINGS.

An American Wounded.

London, February 14.

The survivors of the Saxonian state that the ship was shelled before she was sunk. The Captain was made a prisoner and the boatswain died of wounds. Four were wounded, including an American.

London, February 14.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers *Forland* (British) and three British and one Norwegian small craft. The total tonnage, including the *Afro*, is 11,000 tons.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

London, February 14.

The Mesopotamia Commission has completed the examination of witnesses.

ARMING BRITISH MERCHANTMEN.

London, February 14.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said there were nearly fifty per cent. more merchant ships armed now than at the beginning of December.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POSITION OF ALIENS AFTER THE WAR.

London, February 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Cave, K.C., the Home Secretary, said that a Committee was sitting to consider whether interned aliens should be allowed to remain in Great Britain after the war and also regarding the questions of the exclusion of suspected aliens and the denaturalisation of aliens. The Dominions, he said would have to be consulted in the last-named matter.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE EASTERN FRONTIER.

Amsterdam, February 14.

"The Handelsblad" says that German troop movements on the eastern frontier have ceased. Most proportion of the troops have disappeared southward.

THE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Set on Fire by Bombs.

Rome, February 15.

According to the Ministry of War the *Lyman* law was set on fire by bombs.

A Schooner not a Steamer.

Washington, February 15.

The *Lyman* law is a schooner and not a steamer. She was from Palermo laden with lumber and was set afire by a bomb from an Austrian submarine which was not showing a flag. The crew of ten, of whom eight are Americans, were landed at Cagliari.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN AMBASSADORS.

Rubber Concealed on Bernstorff's Boat.

New York, February 15.

The Federal agents on searching the *Frederik VIII*, on which Count Bernstorff and his staff are now aboard, discovered several hundred pounds of rubber concealed. The rubber was confiscated. The revolvers found on the passengers were delivered to the Captain, who will return them at the end of the voyage.

Mr. Gerard and Party Leave for Paris.

Paris, February 15.

Mr. Gerard and party, numbering 150, left last night for Paris.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 15.

A French official statement reports a successful coup-de-main in the Prores sector, east of Rheims. There was artillery activity in Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

German aeroplanes, in the evening bombed Dunkirk killing and wounding civilians. They also bombed Nancy in the morning. Our air squadrons bombarded two aerodromes, six stations and factories.

GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

A Brazilian Protest.

Vienna, February 15.

The Brazilian Charge de Affaires handed Count Cernin, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a Note in which Brazil expresses apprehension regarding the unexpected, unjustifiable and illegitimate submarine blockade, which she refuses to recognise as effective.

Divided Opinion in Germany.

Amsterdam, February 15.

Reliable information from Germany states that the proclamation regarding ruthless submarine has depressed many circles, who are of opinion that the naval authorities have miscalculated the possibilities of the submarine. The policy is characterised as rash and unconsidered and calculated to alienate neutrals; moreover, the prospect of bringing Great Britain to her knees is believed to be hopeless. Despite pleads urging circumspection of speech, criticism of the Kaiser and Hindenburg, and other absurd and wearisome of the war and fear of Germany, there are still feelings in Germany.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

PRICE OF SILVER.

London, February 14.
The price of silver is 38/-, profit-taking. Market steady.

£1 A WEEK FOR WAR WIDOWS.

Pensions Minister on His New Scheme.

Mr. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, outlined his new pension scheme in a speech at Brownings Hall, Southwark, last month.

In a week or two, he said, he would be submitting a scheme to the House of Commons, but he had to get over one or two hurdles. They had their aims formulated, as it were, but, of course, Treasury sanction had to be got and Cabinet support obtained. One important factor was that he had Mr. Lloyd George on his side.

They were going to do many things

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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BIRTH.

CARVALHO.—On the 15th February at 12, Tregunter Mansions, to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Carvalho, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEVINGTON—BROWN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 14th by the Rev. Copley Mayle, Francis, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Storrs Bevington, Sea View, Frinton on Sea, Essex, to Jessie Olive, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Brown of Suva, Fiji.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER.

It is almost a week now since the establishment of Hongkong's Man-Power Commission was announced, and in the interim there has been quite a deal of comment indulged in concerning its likely effect so far as releasing men for service at the Front is concerned. It has not as yet been disclosed whether the Commission will examine personally those who send in their names, or whether it will merely get into touch with the employers concerned and, on the facts which it gleans from the latter, decide the point of the applicants' business indispensability or otherwise. What should be made certain, however, is that every man volunteering should have full opportunity of stating his side of the case; for we can conceive of certain employers, in their own interests, raising unreasonable obstacles which can only be effectively countered by thorough investigation all round. We should like to think, too, that, if the investigations are not to be made public, the names of those who have volunteered but have been refused permission to leave the Colony shall be published, together with the reasons accounting for the Commission in coming to its decision.

The principal fear which we have heard expressed is that only the really indispensable men will offer their services, and that those who easily can be spared will keep conveniently in the background. To obviate that, one of two courses—if not, indeed, both—might be followed. The Commission might be empowered to investigate certain cases on its own initiative, or employers might voluntarily send in a list of those of its employees whom it can spare. In that way it should be possible to release every able-bodied young man whose services are not absolutely essential to the business life or defensive arrangements of the Colony. There remain the cases of those who are physically unfit, or who may have family or other ties which justify them in refraining from coming forward. Here a considerable proportion of the population is affected, and we think it would be a wise step if the authorities were to issue some expression of opinion as to whether such as these should or should not submit their cases to the Commission for consideration. At the present time very many people are at a loss to know what is expected of them. It is the duty of the Government, therefore, to dissipate any confusion that exists on these and other points.

There is, we are afraid, a tendency to regard this man-power question solely from the standpoint of the duty of our young men. But employers have their obligations also. Whether or not they are fully alive to the fact we are unable to say, though we have heard of an instance in which certain young men have been released for military service, first-class passages booked for them, their billets kept open, and half-pay granted them during their absence. That is practical patriotism. But we have heard it said that there are instances in which employees anxious to go to the war have been very coldly received when applying for permission. That, if true, is almost traitorous selfishness. What is needed is some uniformity of treatment of employees by employers, and the Commission, in releasing men, should, we think, indicate the conditions on which it considers the release should be granted. There are probably men in Hongkong who would offer themselves to-morrow if they knew of a certainty that their positions would be kept open for them and ordinary half-pay leave granted. It is no reflection on their patriotism that they should look for such reasonable stipulations as these, for can they be expected to throw up their prospects, exhaust all (or most) of their savings in getting Home and in being trained, and, at the end, if they are alive, find themselves where they were when they first came East—or even worse off, since they would have no job to come out to—while other men, not from England, come into the Colony and fill the vacancies? More than that, if a man can be spared from a given office, why should he not be treated on exactly the same terms as though he were on ordinary Home leave? Let those firms who can release men for service come to an agreement concerning conditions, and then no one can have cause for complaint. The Chamber of Commerce could surely take this matter in hand and arrange a discussion on the subject.

To Win the War.

There is nothing ambiguous in the opinions expressed by Sir Douglas Haig in the interview of which Reuter sent through a summary yesterday. The British Generalissimo is firmly convinced that peace will be won on the battlefield, and that it is on the Western Front that the decision will take place. That decision, he thinks, will be reached by breaking through the enemy lines, and he predicts the eventual abandonment of trench warfare for open engagements. All through the British Commander's remarks one can detect a distinct tone of confidence; even a note of anxiety to come to the decisive fighting. And we are sure that that is a true reflection of the spirit of the Allies as a whole, for if there is one thing for which the Allied troops have been longing it is to meet the Boche in straight combat. Had the German from the start met the British soldier on the open field, and not dug themselves into the bowels of the earth and resorted to such diabolical means as the use of poison-gas and liquid fire, the war would have been over long ago. But the time is coming—and it would appear to be not far off—when our Tommies will realize their hearts' desire. Then the real slaughter of the war will commence, but of the issue there cannot be the slightest doubt. Germany relies on her submarine ruthlessness to win the war. Britain and her Allies pin their faith on their growing military strength. And it is in the sphere in which Germany began the war that that she will be finally brought to her knees.

That Committee.

That committee which, according to Reuter this morning, is considering whether alien enemies should be allowed to stay in Britain after the war or not, is obviously one of the survivals of the Aquitian regime; and something ought to happen to it with out more ado. Verily a nation's foes shall be they of its own household. Next to the German, the enemy whom the Empire most has to beware of is the Britisher: the type that, for sentimental or purely selfish reasons, still hankers after loving relations with the unclean beasts of Germany. The Germans have committed every sin, nameable and unnameable, and yet there are fools and knaves at Home who can seriously discuss even the bare possibility of allowing interned aliens to remain in British territory after the war is over. It is these very people—these pro Germans and cowardly sentimentalists—who are, in great measure, responsible for much of the enemy's "frightfulness," for they have been carefully giving the world to understand, all along, that they "don't want to irritate Germany too much," thus making it clear that Britishers can be terrorised. As long as the last administration was in power there was little hope of mending things in this direction, but what is our new Premier doing that he neglects to send this committee packing and to set its members to something in the way of moderately useful work? The world's trade is being held up by the new submarine, and lives are being stolen at sea—and a British political committee is solemnly sitting on its bairns, talking over the pros and cons as to friendly relations with Germans after the war! In comparison with such an all-important question, matters relating to man-power, food supply, illegal profits, the sufferings of our poor lads who are prisoners in Germany, and so forth, are mere trifles, of course. Surely when the war is over the British public will want to deal with others besides the Germans.

Offering a Bribe.

A man was seen hawking bottles in Yaumati yesterday, and when a lakong went to arrest him for having no licence, he fired twenty cents as a bribe. He was, in consequence, charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the two offences. For hawking he was fined \$4, and for offering the bribe he was fined \$15, or three weeks' hard labour.

His Lordship said that he could not make an order like that in defendant's absence, but he would give judgment for plaintiff with costs.

DAY BY DAY.

THE TROUBLE IS, IN FEELING THE PUBLIC PULSE, MANY PEOPLE NEVER LET GO OF THEIR OWN HANDS.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4d./16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 46th anniversary of the capitulation of Belfast.

Committed for Trial.
In the case which was before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday in which an Indian money-lender was charged with altering and uttering a forged I.O.U., his Worship committed defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Victoria Theatre.

Quite an unusually fine film was shown at the Victoria Theatre last night: "The Daughter of Herodias". The plot was cleverly worked out, the acting absolutely above reproach, and the staging of a very high order. The management is to be congratulated on offering film work of this class to the Hongkong public, and more of it will be heartily welcomed.

Official Visit to Canton.

His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.), left last night for Canton attended by his Private Secretary, (Mr. Ponsonby Fane), his A.D.C. (Lt. F. Kinchen Smith,) and the Hon. Mr. Hallifax for the purpose of returning the calls of the Civil Governor of Kwantung and the Military Governor of Kwangtung, and of calling on the Military Governor of Kwangtung. Lady May, the Misses May, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Brown are also visiting Canton at the same time. The party will return to Hongkong to-night.

Coolie's Quarrel.

A dispute arose among some coolies at work in the M. B. K. coal yard at Yaumati yesterday, regarding the use of the track. A fight broke out between the rival groups, and one on two got knocked about. A lakong, hearing police whistles, went to the spot, and the contestants scattered. Wearing a plaster over one of his eyes a coolie appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to summon another one for assault, but, after hearing the evidence, his Worship bound the defendant over to be good behaviour.

The Verandah Danger.

At the Summary Court this morning, a case came up for hearing in which a Chinese claimed \$316 from a man named Cheung Wing-Loi for damages sustained by him owing to defendant's negligence, or that of his servant or servants, in consequence of a bamboo pole falling from a verandah on to plaintiff's head, which caused personal injury. Mr. C. F. Mason, appeared for the plaintiff, defendant being represented by Mr. Lo. Mr. Mason asked for particulars, and his Lordship replied that he could not see what particulars were required. A day was fixed for hearing.

EUROPEAN LOAN CASE.

Judgment Given in Defendant's Absence.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gomperts, the case was heard in which Captain Stewart claimed from A. G. File the sum of \$150.

The case was proved by Mr. C. G. Faithfull, representing plaintiff, who said his client was away at sea. The money had been lent by another gentleman, who was now at Home, and when he was leaving for Home he curtailed the debt over to the present plaintiff. Defendant had been writing to him (Mr. Faithfull) since last November, saying that he would pay the money, but he had never made any attempt to do so, and it was still owing. Only two days ago he had promised to call at the office and pay the money, but he had not done so. Defendant was getting a salary of \$350 a month and he (Mr. Faithfull) asked for an order of \$50 per month.

His Lordship said that he could not make an order like that in defendant's absence, but he would give judgment for plaintiff with costs.

"OUR DAY."

Hongkong's Contribution Warmly Welcomed.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following letter from the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society:

83, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

8th January, 1917.

Sir,—I beg on behalf of Lord Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Officer Administering the Government with reference to the "Our Day" appeal in Hongkong, and to inform you that we duly received through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the sum \$5,000, being the amount remitted, our official receipt for which we forwarded to the Bank.

Lord Lansdowne and the members of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John desire me to convey to Your Excellency, and, through you, to all those concerned with the appeal in Hongkong, our warm and grateful thanks for the generous help we thus receive in our work for the sick and wounded. Especially do we wish to record our thanks to Lady May for her generous and energetic co-operation, and to the Hongkong Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their valuable assistance in the Committee.

Your Excellency would put us under further obligation if you would convey to the "Our Day" Committee in Hongkong, to the Hongkong War Charities Committee, to Mr. Hallifax and to Mr. Sandford, our high appreciation of the excellent results of their work, and to assure them of our sincere thanks.

I am etc.

(Sd) ROBT. A. HUDSON,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

Sir Francis H. May, K.O.M.G.,
Hongkong.

A DESERVING CASE.

An Appeal on Behalf of Sarawak Chinese.

The Reverend Mother Helen, Superior of the Franciscan nuns in British North Borneo and Sarawak, has arrived in Hongkong and has received permission from his Lordship Bishop Possoni to appeal within his Vicariate for funds on behalf of the work which her Order is doing among the Chinese. Mother Helen is also here for the purpose of engaging some Chinese teachers for industrial work at Kuching.

The task which the Franciscan Sisters have to perform in Borneo is a two-fold one, for they not only make themselves responsible for the mission work among the Dyaks and Dusuns of the jungle, but they have also to deal with the educational and other needs of the Chinese settlers in the coast towns. The number of Chinese immigrants into such towns as Kuching (Sarawak) is ever increasing, and the nuns are untiring in their labours among these people. Their power to help the settlers is terribly limited by want of money—a point which well-to-do Chinese in Hongkong may care to note. The Franciscan Convent at Kuching is a very old wooden building, on its last legs, and Mother Helen is hoping to find some generous benefactors in this Colony who will help to provide the Sisters with a habitable home. The need for money for their work is all the more urgent now inasmuch as the war has closed so many former sources of donations to them. In view of the magnificent labours which they have been undertaking for more than thirty years in an undeveloped and wretched savage country, it is earnestly hoped that the appeal of their Superior will be listened to by those in Hongkong who have money to spare.

Any one who wishes to apply for these Straits Settlement War Loan bonds direct, can do so through his bankers. The scheme above is primarily for those who wish to pay by instalments. It is hoped that everyone will make an effort to take up at least one unit and as many more as possible, but for those who wish to pay a smaller monthly sum than \$27, an arrangement will probably be made (if sufficient numbers warrant) for eight monthly payments of \$14 each. Application forms and any further details may be obtained from Mr. E. H. Smyth, Canton, who is acting as Secretary for the Association.

Contributions will be very gratefully received by the Rev. Mother Helen, c/o the Italian Convent, China Road.

WAR INVESTMENTS.

An Association Formed in Canton.

It has been suggested that a plan for investment in War Loans might be arranged for foreign residents in Canton and district, and a scheme to that end has now been drawn up.

The Investment will be made in the Straits Settlement War Loan Bonds. The Singapore dollar is on a gold basis, and, as is well known, the rate of exchange for converting silver into gold is now more than usually favourable.

The actual War Loan bonds will be eventually handed to subscribers, as issued by the Straits Settlement Government, with a coupon attached for interest, which is payable half-yearly; these coupons can be cashed through practically any Bank. The scheme has been inaugurated by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. O. Eager, O. W. Darch, C. A. Peel and E. H. Smyth, who will act as Committee.

A circular explaining the scheme states that all funds obtained will be invested in the Straits Settlement War Loan bonds. These bonds are being issued in denominations of \$100 (and for higher amounts also) and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the whole bond is repayable at par on November 15, 1919.

Subscribers are asked to take up one or more units; a unit being one Straits Settlement War Loan bond for \$100. The price for each unit has been fixed at \$108—Hongkong currency—to be paid for in four instalments of \$27 each, the whole purchase being completed within four months. On receipt of the first instalment of \$27, the full amount of bond, viz. \$100, will be applied for in Singapore, as arrangements have been made that, pending the completion of the remaining three payments, the necessary funds will be advanced, the interest at 8 per cent. per annum commences on the day the bond is issued and subscribers will therefore be getting a bond with interest already accrued, for nearly four months by the time the last payment is made, the bond by that time being worth nearly \$102 (Straits dollars). The interest on the advance has been allowed for in the price for the bonds.

For the purposes of the scheme the price of \$108 (Hongkong currency) has been fixed for \$100 Straits, but it is probable that, after deducting the small expenses incurred, the actual cost will be less than this sum, in which case a proportionate refund will eventually be made to subscribers.

As to payments, subscriptions for each unit have to be made as follows:—

1st instalment \$27 on or before 5th March, 1917.

2nd instalment \$27 on or before 5th April, 1917.

3rd instalment \$27 on or before 5th May, 1917.

4th instalment \$27 on or before 5th June 1917.

On completion of the fourth payment, the accounts will be made up and the bonds, \$100 for each unit taken up, will be issued to the subscribers; if it is then found that the cost has been a little less than \$108, due return will be made.

Any one who wishes to apply for these Straits Settlement War Loan bonds direct, can do so through his bankers. The scheme above is primarily for those who wish to pay by instalments.

It is hoped that everyone will make an effort to take up at least one unit and as many more as possible, but for those who wish to pay a smaller monthly sum than \$27, an arrangement will probably be made (if sufficient numbers warrant) for eight monthly payments of \$14 each. Application forms and any further details may be obtained from Mr. E. H. Smyth, Canton, who is acting as Secretary for the Association.

The Straits Settlement War Loan bonds have a fixed exchange of 2/4d.; \$100 Straits bond is equal to \$118 in English money.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs Cornwallis-West, who was coolly censured last month by a Military Court of Inquiry, is well on in the sixties. Before she was married, 44 years ago, to Colonel Cornwallis-West, a great Welsh landowner, who is in his 82nd year, she was Miss Mary Adelaide, Virginia, Eupatoria Fitzpatrick, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick and his wife, Lady Olivia, a daughter of the second Marquis of Headfort. In her girlhood Mrs. Cornwallis-West was famous as an Irish beauty. She several times sat to painters, and was Mrs. Langtry's great rival as the beauty of society. She is still a beautiful woman and a great social power. Her two daughters are married respectively to Prince Hans Heinrich of Pless and the Duke of Westminster. Her son, Mr. George Cornwallis-West, married first Lady Randolph Churchill; but the marriage was dissolved in 1913, and in the following year he married Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

The word "Kaiser" is coming to have as evil a significance to-day as the name of

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:	
Acknowledged to January 20, 1917 \$18,132.90	
Since received:	
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, Canton sub. for January 20	20
Mr. F. G. Becke, Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander ... 38	38
Mr. A. J. Walters ... 2	2
M. S. S. sub. for February ... 5	5
D. A. W. ... 10	10
Collected by Mrs. Arthur. List No. 3:	
A. R. L. ... \$30	\$30
'Spero' ... 25	25
The Oil Kings ... 21	21
A. M. W. ... 20	20
Anon. M.C.B.S. at \$15.00 ... 30	30
H.C.S. I.B.C. G.A.P. W.G.W. F.G. G.M. H.F.O. P.A.S. F.C.J. E.F.A. "Orderly pay" at \$10.00 ... E.W.P. ... 110	110
J.A. She Tat Teoi, San Shaw, Shaw, G.E.T. at \$6.00 ... J.R.G. T.J.F. J. McH. B.S.N. L.N.M. N.S.M. J. v. R. C.C. C.B.B. H.H. R.H. W. and H. J.S.D. S.G.N. E.M.E. C.H.P.H. G.S.A. H.W.K. S.H.D. R.S. J.A.Y. A.G.G. A.S.A.E.G. L.N.I. C.W.B. E.A.B. A.B.S. Lo Cheung Shui, P.T. N.L.R. K. de G.L. Fin Pool, Joss at \$5.00. J.H.R. E.A. J.B. F.B. E.J.R. M. P.H.H. W.S. G. M.S. H.H. A.C.D. C.W. at \$3.00 ... A.R.A. W.B. J.R.K. J.D. F.W.J. D.J. F.B.W.M. W.O.B. E.M.F. A.D.G. C.H.D. R.G.H. C.H.B. R.J.B. T.B.C. R.A.W. R.P.T. F.A.G. J.A.B. H.E.M. R.T.B. A.S.L. T.O.D. W.J.H. R.K. O.B. A.A. P.M.H. W.R.M. J.P. R.A.B. F.R.S. H.G. C.B.B. A.O.L. J.H.B. K.M.C. T.G.W. F.S.T. E.G.S. J.H.C.G. H.B.L.D. D.E.C. G.A.T. at \$2 ... 88	170
G.M.L. T.C.N. H. F.C. Filipine at \$1.00 ... 4.00 Gamble ... 1.30 564.30	33
Expended to January 20 ... 17,906.47	
Since expended:— 15/2/17 200,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the front 645.61 \$1,855.08	
Balance on hand \$ 218.12	

W. A. DOWLEY.
Hon. Soc. and Tress.
Hongkong, 15th February 1917.

Acknowledgments.
Amongst the many letters and cards received from the front, in acknowledgment of the cigarettes and tobacco sent, were the following:

Major J. A. Healing, O.O. 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment.— I wish you would convey to the donors the very best thanks of the Battalion for your kind gift of cigarettes. It is extremely gratifying to know that the men in the trenches are in the minds of those so far removed from the scene of action, and you may take it from me that your gift is thoroughly appreciated.

Major A. E. G. Wilson, Comdg. 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a case of 10,000 Woodbine cigarettes forwarded here by the B. A. Tobacco Coy. under instructions from the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Service Bldgs. B. E. F. France.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Can Only Leave Hongkong for Urgent Reasons.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that passports or permits to travel to the United Kingdom or through any dangerous zone will not be granted to women and children unless they are travelling for very urgent reasons—for example, to take up war work, or for exceptionally urgent medical or domestic reasons.

SOAP DEALS.

An Action Against Messrs. Gossage and Sons.

The case was mentioned at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Teng Yuk-ohuen and Lye Joon-sang claimed the sum of \$1,000 from Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull is appearing for the plaintiffs and defendants are represented by Mr. E. J. Grist. The plaintiffs claim \$1,000 as damages sustained by them in consequence of defendants' having obtained an interim injunction against them in an original action in 1916, in accordance with an undertaking given on October 7, 1916, by the defendant's counsel, to be responsible in damages as follows:—To the amount paid by the plaintiffs for the storage of 1,260 cases of Bechtel soap for a period of two months at five cents per case, \$128; to depreciation in selling price of 1,260 cases of the said soap at 50 cents per case, \$630; to special damage through the loss of sale of the cases of soap, \$244, making a total of \$1,000.

Mr. Grist asked for a week's adjournment, and stated that he proposed to take out a summons for security for costs.

Mr. Faithfull stated that it was unnecessary to take out a summons for security at all. They were fully prepared to give full security. In the action which had been heard before, when his clients were defendants, they did not ask for security, although the defendants were in England. His clients were very substantial men, and they did not mind in the least putting up \$150 as security, the amount asked for by Mr. Grist.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Fund. There are but few left of those who served with this battalion in Hongkong, but many sons and nephews of the battalion of those days. These in particular are extremely grateful to their fathers and uncles' old time friends. Of the old names some of you may remember there is Lieut. Hutton, son of the then Cr. Sgt. L. Hutton. Also a Sgt. Major Watters, a son of a colour sergeant of those days. The present adjutant is Lieut. C. B. Robertson, a son of a Mr. Bruce Robertson, an old time resident in Hongkong. I myself am a nephew of Captain Aylton and T. A. Scott.

Corpl. E. A. Lyons 4310 1/15th Battalion London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles) B. E. F. France.—I am writing you a few lines in the name of my "boys" to thank you heartily for the gift of cigarettes just to hand this p.m. Believe me, they were heartily appreciated. Your addressed postcard was duly enclosed, but it seemed preferable to elaborate same by a letter. We in our turn send you very hearty wishes for a successful and prosperous New Year with the prospects of victory and peace in the near future. As it may interest you to know who the recipients of your kind gift were, I append the address to which the packet was delivered—1/16th Battalion, London Regt. (Civil Service Rifles) B. E. F. France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—If rumour is any guide, the number of men who have volunteered for service, and who with their cases to be investigated by the Commission, is daily increasing. This is as it should be. There must be many individuals, who, by reason of peculiar circumstances, are in doubt as to the utility of sending in their applications.

There are, for instance:—

1. The man who feels or has been told that he is indispensable to the conduct of his particular business.

2. The man who, apart from business reasons, feels that he is playing his part by doing work of real public utility in the Colony.

3. The man who has relations dependent upon him.

4. The physically unfit.

In my opinion, the best answers to these are as follow:—

1. You should send in your name, because by so doing you will not only assist the Commission, but you will prevent the slacker from pointing you out as an example to be followed.

2. You should send in your name, because the reasons which apply to case No. 1 apply to you with much greater force.

3. You should apply, because it is incumbent upon the Commission to see that in case your application is accepted the interests of your dependents do not suffer.

4. You should apply, because, even if declared unfit for military duties, you will have declared your willingness to offer your services if required for non-combatant duties.

If the Commission causes to be published, permanently in the local Press, the names of the applicants, then we shall know that the remainder are either deterred from applying or are basing their hopes on the improbabilities of conscription.

It is for the employers to prove to the Commission that the services of those employees whom they wish to retain are essential to the interests of the Empire. When the history of the war comes to be written, let it prove a triumph so far as this Colony is concerned, of voluntary effort as opposed to the last resort to compulsion.—Yours etc.

PATRIOT.

Hongkong, February 16, 1917.

"HAMBURG STEAK."

Sir,—Anything German sounds loathsome, but to still apply German names to food is the limit. I went to tiffin at a Hongkong restaurant to-day, and, on seeing "Hamburg Steak" on the menu, I lost my appetite and fled.

I would suggest that all hotel and restaurant proprietors be fined for not calling it, say, "Antwerp Steak," and that these fines be placed in the "Khaki Bag."

Yours etc.

F. W. JONES.

Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1917.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Musketry Instruction. Central Station Armoury. 5.30 p.m. Thursday, February 22.—No. 7 Platoon (No. 4 Company).

Friday, February 23.—No. 6 Platoon (No. 3 Company).

Members of these Platoons are referred to Orders of Feb. 14/15. Recruits Central Station 5.30 p.m. Monday, February 19.—All Recruits (except No. 2 Company).

Tuesday, February 20.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, February 21.—All Recruits (except No. 2 Company).

Friday, February 23.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Joined.

No. 2 Company—J. S. Remedios, F. X. M. Silveira, J. M. V. Remedio, J. M. Britto, F. C. Marques, E. A. Loureiro, R. G. Xavier, J. B. Gomes, L. J. Noronha, A. G. Rocha, J. D. Pereira, H. J. Silveira, F. J. Noronha, A. G. Remedios, R. F. da Luz, R. C. Silva and R. H. Hyndman. These will parade with the Recruits of No. 2 Company on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION.

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Blisters, Skin Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sheshan Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI

THE Steamship

"G. APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1917.

H.K. POLICE (RESERVE) SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

FOR HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expense).

Service Rifles. Open Sights. 100 Yards Grouping 200 " Deliberate 300 " " 400 " " 500 " " 600 " "

Printed Conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, Headquarters' Club, H.K.P.R.

THE BEST ADVICE.

To give to a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief.—Like touch of the wizard's wand LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM acts on these painful disorders.

The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. It has been done thousands of times without a single failure.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Is the one sure-acting remedy for Neuralgia and Headaches.

A bottle on your shelf makes your household pain-proof.

First relieves, then cures all manner of external sores and pains.

It has lifted the cloud of suffering from the brow of humanity.

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong.

Moore, R. A. Watson & Co., Ltd.

564.30

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SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELEAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.
s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faifan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SATURDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Faifan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taiwan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship.

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANMING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANTEIGAS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE ... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

THOS. COOK & SON.
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTTICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailing and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic address: "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524, 16, Des Vosse, Bona, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MARILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!

13th and 14th EPISODES OF

THE

"IRON CLAW"

THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN
CINEMATOGRAPHY.

"THE HIDDEN FACE."

"THE PLUNGE FOR LIFE."

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 395.

depicting latest events of interest.

"THE GREAT WAR SERIES."

On the "Vardar" front.

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD
IS COMING SOON

WITH BLACKIE DAW.

?

?

?

THEATRE.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			

San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondori	J.C.J. L.	19. Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26. Feb.
Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	1. Mar.	
Tambo M.	N. Y. K.	6. Mar.	
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	6. Mar.	
San Francisco via Japan	P. C. O. S.	15. Mar.	
Vancouver via Japan	Bintan	J.C.J. L.	18. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24. Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	26. Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	C. P. O. S.	28. Mar.	
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	1. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikemang	J.C.J. L.	13. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28. Apr.
Vancouver via Japan	Ataka	J.C.J. L.	14. May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6. June.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	17. Feb.
Swatow/Singapore	Chusen	B. & S.	17. Feb.
Shanghai and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	17. Feb.
Shanghai	Ahui	B. & S.	17. Feb.
Shanghai via Swatow	Khong Sang	J. M. Co.	18. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	19. Feb.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	19. Feb.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tjimaneck	J. C. J. L.	21. Feb.
Sandakan	Taming	B. & S.	21. Feb.
Shanghai	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	21. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Choyang	J. M. Co.	21. Feb.
Tose M.	Taitan	N. Y. K.	22. Feb.
Haitan	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	22. Feb.
Yotorofu M.	Yekong	J. M. Co.	23. Feb.
Loongsang	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24. Feb.
Shanghai Kobe and Yokohama	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Wonsang	J. M. Co.	25. Feb.
Haihong	Bonten M.	N. Y. K.	25. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	28. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16. Mar.

NOTICE.

* E. HING
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

NOTICE.

* TSANG FOOK.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
A REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED,
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

TIDE TABLE.

From 12th Feb. to 18th Feb.

ED.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	ED.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.
Mo.	12	12	6
Tue.	13	13	6
Wed.	14	14	6
Thur.	15	15	6
Fri.	16	16	6
Sat.	17	No inferior	High
Sun.	18	18	6

in morning. a. afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cables Used At: A.R.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH ATTACK IN FRANCE.

Enemy Disinclined to Retaliate.

London, February 16.

Renter's correspondent at Headquarters, in a message dated February 11, describing the British advance of February 10, says the attack was timed to take place at 10.30, at night. The night was very dark, and the ground most difficult. After a brief bombardment, the British crossed the soft snow and entered the enemy line. They were met by little opposition except on the left centre and right, where there were strong posts still holding out though surrounded. The fighting was mostly by bombing, though there was considerable sniping. As in recent similar exploits, the machine-gun fire encountered was not great. Most of the prisoners taken were Prussians, who had not fought in anything like the traditional manner expected of them. The enemy did not counter-attack. All recent experience indicates an increasing disinclination on the part of the Germans to try to turn out the British from captured positions. The talk of prisoners shows that the Germans are greatly in dread of the next push, which the present operations are directed towards making more overwhelming. The Army is convinced that a knock-out will be the score by the autumn.

C.P.R. AND THE WAR.

Farms for Soldiers.

London, December 26.—A short while ago Lord Shaughnessy (president of the C.P.R.) outlined some practical proposals for installing soldiers on the land after the war. And now the Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, makes an official announcement of its plan whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognises that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up outside employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonisation in Canada by returned soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem.

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness, and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonisation—improved farms and assisted colonisation farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn, and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Livestock, implements, and seed grain will be secured by hire notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes:—The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognising the work of men who have fought for the Empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war; and while it is recognised that the scheme must of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonists, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer those farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming, and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success.

In a case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advances, not exceeding one-half the value

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

Parents and the Health of Their Children.

The annual prize distribution took place in connection with the Victoria British School this morning, when a large number of awards were distributed by Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education. There was a large number of children and their parents present, the former giving two very clever Shakespearean excerpts—on the Quarrel Scene from "Julius Caesar" and the other, Act 4 of "The Taming of the Shrew," those taking part being Geo. Angus, Jas. Lyon, Gladys Woolley, Chrissie Angus, Evis Woolley and Jas. Lyon.

The Headmaster, Mr. Forster, in his report, stated:—

The Staff.—Mrs. Bishop returned from leave on January 25 and was transferred to Singapore and was transferred to Kowloon School on December 15. Her position has now been filled by Mrs. Clark, who joined the staff at the beginning of this year. Miss A. D. Robson was transferred to Kowloon School on September 18, while Miss Jack commenced duties from that date, having been transferred from Kowloon School. Miss W. McNeill resigned her position on September 23 owing to ill-health.

Attendance.—The school has been opened 202 times in the course of the year, during which the average attendance was 47, as compared with 65 of the previous year. The highest enrolment was in May, 60, and the lowest in December, 47. This decline may be attributed to war conditions, many children having been taken home, but few brought out.

The Curriculum.—The chief innovation with regard to the curriculum has been the introduction of Chinese for the boys of the Upper School. Probably because of its local and practical utility, it has been taken up with considerable zest. The class meets twice a week under Mr. Sung. The prize offered by the Director of Education on the result of this examination in the subject has been awarded to R. Gegg. Efforts to improve the English and mathematics of the Upper School has met with some success. A greater use of the library has contributed something to the former subject and more time on the time-table has been allotted to the latter.

The weakness of the Upper School lies in its handwriting, and, to a lesser degree, in its spelling. In the Middle School, the children have shown keenness in their work when they have been examined orally each month. More time spent on their tables in this part of the school would improve the arithmetic. Stress has already been laid on their handwriting and spelling and general neatness. In the Junior School some good kindergarten work has been done.

The physical drill of the Upper School has been under the control of Mrs. Bishop. The course followed has been that laid down by the Board of Education at Whitehall. The drill of the Junior School, on the same lines, is under the control of Miss Jack and Miss Robson. The exercises, which are performed in the cold weather each morning with much keenness, cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect.

Health.—Dr. McKenny has medically examined the children each quarter, and reported on the health of the children. The recommendations, chiefly with regard to the eyes and teeth, have been forwarded to the parents, but the advice given is too frequently ignored. This is all the more surprising in a Colony like Hongkong, where the health of the children ought to be of primary concern. One case of small-pox occurred during the school year. The children in attendance and teachers were thereupon vaccinated.

Examinations.—In the University Examinations four pupils were eligible for the Junior Local—R. C. Gegg, Gladys Woolley, Victor Hest and Geo. Bullock.

Special prizes. Given by the Overseas Club for the best essay on the war—Girl, Gladys Woolley; 1; Eric Woolley, 2; Boys, Fred Freeman, 3; Richard Gegg.

winning the first prize by a narrow margin. In the school examinations, the following are the results:—Upper School—Examined 12; passed 10. Middle School.—Examined, 20; passed, 16. Junior School.—Examined, 14; passed, 10. In the Chinese examination, five were examined—three passed.

The winner of the Lagard Scholarship is Evis Woolley, while the class scholarships, which have just been instituted, and which entitled the holders to free tuition for one year, have been awarded to R. C. Gegg, Class II; J. Lyon, Class III; Chrissie Angus, Class IV; Betty Ferguson, Class V; Nancy Mc. Neillie, Class VI; Betty Baker, Class VII.

Athletics.—The activities of the boys find an outlet in football, cricket and fives. Football matches have been played with the Indian School, our new neighbours, with varying success. Cadet matches have also been played. The girls have taken up hockey under Miss Jack, and have the field twice a week in the tiffin hour.

Cadets.—The Cadet Corps, under Lieut. O. Smith, parades at least once a week, and now numbers 22. It has the advantage of a ten day camp each year, when some useful instruction is imparted. The members of the corps have also the privilege of attending weekly bathing parties in the season. The Girl Guides now number eight and parade each week, under Miss Day.

The children of the school make monthly contributions to the War Fund, to which £25 has been subscribed. They have also rendered valuable services in collecting for the Red Cross, etc. on Ross Day and Heather Day. The Ministering Children's League now numbers 22 members and two associates. Its energies are directed towards maintaining a child's cot in the Ottershaw Homes, the money being obtained by each member contributing to a stall in the Bazaar held at Government House.

We deeply regret to record the death of three former scholars of this school, Lieut. E. W. A. Brett (Lagard scholar in 1911) was killed by a sniper on August 1, 1916, while in a trench near the Somme. Lieut. George Hopkins, and Private W. A. J. Bullock, have also lost their lives in the great struggle, the former in France and the latter in Gallipoli. It is hoped that we shall be able to establish some permanent and fitting memorial to these soldiers. Interesting letters have been received and read to the school from Lieut. R. H. Barlow, my predecessor. Thus the children have been brought to realise the war and to feel that it touches them and will touch them very closely. Lessons towards this and have also been taught, and essays written.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school is good. Corporal punishment was resorted to three times in the course of the year. I regret to add that as a consequence two of the boys were withdrawn. I wish to thank the staff for their cordial support in the course of the year, and for the efforts they have made to secure the good results which have been achieved.

Prize List.

The following was the prize list:—

Class II.—R. C. Gegg, Form prize and Scholarship; Victor Hest, Junior Local; Gladys Woolley, Junior Local; and Fred Bullock, Junior Local.

Class III.—Evis Woolley, Lagard Scholarship; Jas. Lyon, History and Scholarship.

Class IV.—Chrissie Angus, Form prize and Scholarship.

Class V.—Betty Ferguson, Form Prize and Scholarship.

Class VI.—Nancy McNeillie, Form, Prize, and Scholarship; Sarah Shaw, general progress.

Class VII.—Betty Baker, Form Prize and Scholarship; William Polley, general progress; Dolly Lyon, general progress.

Class VIII.—Mary Wallace, Form prize; Alex McNeillie, arithmetic; Infant—Alex. Shaw, merit; Phyllis Woolley, general progress.

Special prizes. Given by the Overseas Club for the best essay on the war—Girl, Gladys Woolley; 1; Eric Woolley, 2; Boys, Fred Freeman, 3; Richard Gegg.

For The Troops.

We are in receipt of a number of magazines for the troops from Mrs. G. A. Newall.

WOMAN CHARGED.

Alleged Terrible Cruelty Towards Girl Servant.

A case of assault at the Police Court this morning brought to light an instance of alleged cruelty on the part of a woman, against an employed girl servant. The woman, who lives at 139, Queen's Road, was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardner, who said he had been instructed to plead not guilty. The girl, he understood, was still in hospital.

Inspector O'Sullivan said he expected the girl to be discharged this morning. The facts of the case were that Sanitary Inspector Taylor visited the house yesterday for lime-washing purposes, when he found the servant girl in the kitchen. She was chained round both ankles with heavy chains, and on her back was chained a chatty (small iron stove) in the same manner as a Chinese baby would be strapped on. The girl said she had been kept like that for several days, at night so that she could lie down. She had to be sent to the hospital.

His Worship thought Mr. Gardner ought to see his client and then re-consider his plea.

Defendant was remanded on £250 bail, until to-morrow morning.

MASONIC HALL ENTERED.

Regalia Strewn About the Floor.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, an Indian watchman employed at the Masonic Hall was charged with being drunk and asleep whilst on duty last night.

Evidence was given by Mr. James Vanstone, the caretaker, who said that he was going his rounds very early this morning when he found the watchman lying on his back fast asleep. He knew they were somewhat unpopular for the boys, as one of them was held on a holiday, and that fact alone made them look upon them with a rather jaundiced eye. There were nineteen boys studying, which, he thought, was very good. After the war, English people would have to take up the study of Chinese if they were to keep trade. They heard a good deal nowadays of too many subjects being taught in the schools, but they were seldom heard of the other side of the question. So far as his experience went, and he thought they would agree with him, the better a school was the more varied were its activities. A good school variegated the lessons with other subjects which were not actually on the syllabus but which were, nevertheless, of great educational value to the student, in the same way as shorthand and bookkeeping. If the children studied these, the former would improve their handwriting and the latter would teach them to be neat and tidy in their work. Children going to secondary schools at home were taught at least two languages, such as French and Latin. Speaking regarding the health of the children, Mr. Irving advised the parents to see that the children's teeth were kept in order, for it was impossible for teachers to instruct children who were suffering from toothache, just as it was impossible for teachers at home to instruct half-starved children. He regretted the loss of three old boys in the war, but was glad to hear that the school was thinking of setting up some kind of memorial to them. The parents of the fallen soldiers would be glad to hear of that.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Irving was presented with a beautiful bouquet, for which Mr. Irving returned thanks.

PORTUGUESE FINES.

Sequel to a Kowloon Assault.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Portuguese, was summoned by William Hamsey, of Kowloon, for assault.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for complainant.

The evidence of the complainant was that he was walking in Nathan Road, Kowloon, with another man, when the defendant came up to him and asked him if he were Mr. Hamsey. Witness said he was. Defendant then began to accuse him of striking a friend of his some days before, saying it was unfair for four men to set on one. Defendant put up his fist and tried to strike him, and later got him on the ground, striking him as hard as he could.

Defendant gave evidence saying he wanted to hear both sides of the affair referred to. He told complainant it was not fair, but did not challenge him to fight. He denied the assault.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

LOCAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Police Reserve "Gazette."

With the fifteenth of the month the February number of the Police Reserve Gazette comes to hand, and it is, if anything, even better than its predecessor. Like all the other activities of the corps, the magazine bears the marks of having had any amount of thoughtful care lavished upon it, and it is in every respect highly creditable to its editor, publisher and contributors. The various performances of the Police Reserve have shown it to be a body that has a nice hold on the two sides of life—the serious and the light; and this fact is reflected in its official organ. The February number contains a general and many anniversary letters to the corps from its commanding officer, a lot of incidental news, news of the work and amusements of the corps, and some thoughtful and well-jimed editorial notes. A paper by Mr. S. B. Ross on "Adoption" is especially welcome, not only for its intrinsic value but also as a sign that the senior Government officials are ready to give a lift to the new publication. There is, further, an interesting article (with photograph) on the Hoa, Mr. Wei Yuk—the first of a series on Chinese benefactors of the corps. Other useful contributions are "An Officer's Letters" and a particularly good series of notes on the race ponies, written by an expert. On the comic side we are given another "Thaibai Sketch," "Aunt Dorothy's Page" (which is in extremely happy vein), "A Fanning Comedy" and a number of very amusing mock advertisements. Special mention should be made of a wonderfully clever and anonymous cartoon, dealing with a couple of local celebrities.

The "Yellow Dragon." The "Yellow Dragon" is poor by comparison with its last issue, but it reprints an article written by two Queen's College masters some years ago on the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Donald, the well known journalist, which is of not inconsiderable local interest, inasmuch as it was alluded to recently by H. E. the Governor as being instrumental in bringing the Hongkong University into being. Apropos, why did not the University offer Mr. Donald an honorary degree? Or is a newspaper man beyond the pale?

CRICKET.

K.C.C. "A" v. University. To be played on Saturday on the K.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. The K.C.C. team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. V. Braga, K. Macaskill, A. R. F. Raven, W. H. Stapleton, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, Dr. C. Forsyth, E. J. Edwards, H. Overy and J. C. Fletcher.

Craigengower v. C.R.C.

The following will represent Craigengower against the Chinese Recreation Club, on the former's ground, to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—L. A. Rose, R. G. Southerton, D. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, F. G. Thompson, J. S. Graham, R. Pestonji, R. Basa, S. Jax, D. K. Kharas, and J. D. Noria. Reserves:—F. Söhnen and M. Abbas.

Civil Service v. M.C.C. The following will represent the Civil Service on the H.K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, U.M.G. (Captain), R. A. B. Ponsonby Fane, R. O. Hitchison, R. E. O. Bird, E. W. Hamilton, O. J. Iacobi, W. H. Edmunds, R. O. Witzell, R. W. Dawson, C. F. Mason and P. T. Lambie, Umpire, C. Sars, scorer, W. Fletcher.

Alleged Conspiracy.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with conspiring to defraud. Mr. B. J. Murphy appeared to prosecute and Mr. R. Haywood defended. Both men were remanded, the first man on \$3,000, bail, and the second on \$1,000, bail, in Police custody, for a trial date.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

O.S.K. Progress.

Steamers already ordered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in pursuance of its scheme of expansion total of 68,000 tons, valued at Y.2,700,000, while those already ordered but whose cost is not yet decided total 74,000 tons, and the tonnage awaiting allotment amounts to 240,000. In part payment Y.3,800,000 has already been paid to the dockyard, and the payment for the entire scheme is to be met by Y.13,000,000 cash in hand, over Y.4,000,000 to be shortly called for from shareholders, by the premium for the new shares, and by the surplus funds for the next five years.

Hankow Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Hankow during the quarter ended in September 1916, was 4,950 vessels of 1,652,272 tons, which was an increase of 367 vessels but a decrease of 12,163 tons over the same quarter in 1915. Of the total 837 vessels of 1,047,378 tons were river steamers showing a decrease of twenty-four steamers and 56,145 tons when compared to the same quarter of the previous year and 261 vessels of 338,682 tons were ocean steamers, which was an increase of thirty-five steamers but a decrease of 23,313 tons. The percentages of the total were 39.2 British, 28.7 Chinese, 27.8 Japanese, 1.6 American, and 2.7 Danish, Norwegian and Russian. Of river steamers 47.0 British, 29.0 Japanese, 22.6 Chinese and 1.4 Danish, Norwegian and Russian, and ocean steamers 37.2 British, 45.5 Japanese, 3.9 Chinese, 4.5 Norwegian, 0.8 Russian and 2.1 Danish.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. Pousty, chief pilot, Kiaogteen, has gone chief pilot, Anping. Mr. E. Strandell, second pilot, Kiaogteen, has gone second pilot, Anping. Mr. W. Bye, second officer, Kwangtung, has gone second officer, Hsinming. Mr. W. F. Elliesen, second officer, Hsinming, has gone second officer, Poochi. Mr. H. Hanford, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kwangtung. Captain Tucker, of the Pakhoi, has gone master, Luchow. Captain W. G. Cowan, of the Wuhu, has gone master, Pakhoi. Mr. N. E. Wood, chief officer, Kweilin, is on leave. Mr. A. Fillingham, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kweilin. Mr. J. J. Jensen, second officer, Hangchow, is on reserve. Mr. H. J. Callister, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hangchow. Mr. G. E. Mount, second officer, Luchow, is on reserve. Mr. J. Richards, chief officer, Taming, is on reserve. Mr. C. B. Ley, second officer, Fookang, is on reserve. Mr. A. M. Short, supernumerary chief officer, Waishing, has gone second officer, Uecheung. Shipping and Engineering.

The Bibby Boats.

At the annual meeting of the Bibby Line the chairman stated that their steamers being so highly qualified for Government service, have been seriously requisitioned and withdrawn from their regular employment during the war. In the meantime the Company is preparing for the time when normal conditions can be resumed. Early in 1914 the Company had contracted with Messrs. Harland and Wolff of Belfast for the construction of a new steamer of increased dimensions to be called the Lancashire which in the ordinary course would have sailed from Liverpool in October 1916, but owing to the war, the Government commandeered all the best shipbuilding yards and consequently work on her had to be stopped. Recently the Government has placed this steamer on the list of those the progress of which is to be expedited, and she is now making steady progress in her construction. Following her, the Company has arranged for the building of another similar steamer to be called Yorkshire. These two steamers, which are 10,000 tons register, will embody all the latest improvements and will be fitted with the cruiser stern and will show the extraordinary advance that has been made since the original Lancashire and Yorkshire opened the Bibby service to Colombo and Rangoon twenty-five years ago.

The Charting of the China Coast, Says Shipping and Engineering.—Until a few years ago our Navy undertook the whole duty of surveying and charting the seas of the Far East as well as most other parts of the navigable globe and no seaman of whatever nationality will deny that the work has been most efficiently performed, earning for the British Admiralty charts a reputation for reliability that has never been impugned. With the greater interest taken in navigation by other countries, however, fresh surveys were undertaken apart from those performed by the British Navy, and the Philippines Government and Japan issued charts of the respective waters under their control that have been of great assistance in supplementing those of the British Admiralty. Japan undertook the more complete surveying of her own coasts and the territories adjacent in which she was interested and a new series of charts of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili were issued that have been of great use to mariners. America too, on her occupation of the Philippine Islands, set herself to triangulate afresh the dangerous coasts of the islands and it is estimated that 61 per cent. of the whole coast of the archipelago has been surveyed and charted afresh. As indicating the wide and ever-increasing demand for Admiralty charts, an official comparative statement has recently been issued. It shows that in 1912 there were printed for the Royal Navy, Government departments and the general public a total of 803,580 charts, as compared with 689,930 in 1905, and 272,115 in 1885. The number of notices to mariners issued was 1,757, as compared with 1,392 in 1905 and 243 in 1885. It will be seen that the increase in these notices to mariners is enormous. Of each notice 4,700 copies are printed off and distributed gratis. The work included the preparation of 50 new chart plates, the improvement of 42 others by additional plans, and of 834 by large corrections and additions. No fewer than 8,250 minor corrections were made on chart plates, while those at the hands of the draughtsmen totalled 120,770. It was not to be expected that the British Navy would be able to keep abreast, by large scale surveys, of the progress in chartmaking required to meet the demands of new ports constantly being opened up? and now, when the energies of its officers are called to stern duties, the charting of the seas would necessarily suffer from neglect were local authorities not to step in and assist in a work that has at no time been profitable to the Government undertaking. With commendable enterprise, the Chinese Government, through its ably managed Marine Department, has followed suit and, coming at a time when the British Admiralty finds itself unable to devote that attention to the coast of a neutral and distant country that is possible in times of peace, the new surveys, carried out by means of the officers of the revenue steamers, are most opportune. The first chart was published by the Marine Department in August 1916 and covered the North and South Channel entrances to the Yangtze. It embraces the district from the North Saddle Light in the east to the West Spit Buoy, Tsingtao Crossing, in the west, and Guizhou Light in the south to a point eight miles north of Shweishan, thus giving all the entrance lights as well as the whole of the Tsingtao Crossing. Inset is a table of the average direction and rate of the tidal streams and a diagram giving the tidal rises and ranges at Wonsong, beside the usual data as to high water at Hull and Chang, Latitude and Longitude of a point of reference and magnetic data. The chart was an immediate success and the eagerness with which it was sought by shipmasters proved the desirability of continuing a work of such great assistance to the navigation of local waters. Of the amount of work and the expenditure of money that lay behind this first issue, it is needless to speak. It is not only efficient

surveying that is required for the making of charts, but a staff of map-makers obtained for transferring the results on paper, including reducing cameras weighing several tons for reducing the finished drawing from the drawing board on which it was plotted, measuring eight or nine feet square, to the size required for the chart. Of the instruments and the difficulty of obtaining them at such a time nothing more need be said, but a great deal of praise is due to the staff that has carried out so efficiently the surveying of the waters dealt with and those who have dealt with the groundings and angles supplied and have presented them in the finished charts that bear comparison with the best work of the British Admiralty, than which no praise can be greater.

Well Known in the East. Lieutenant William Cox, Royal Naval Reserve, who perished by drowning whilst on active service, was well known in Far Eastern seas, where he was connected with the Straits Shipping Company of Singapore. He commanded in succession several steamers of the line and returned home to volunteer his services when the war broke out. He was actively engaged in the North Sea from joining the Reserve, and was home on leave a week before he met his death. He resided at Bangor County Down, Ireland.—*Singapore Free Press.*

Chesoo Harbour Improvement. Mr. C. Rickard, Engineer-in-Chief to the Chesoo Harbour Improvement Commission has made the following report on the work done from July 1 to December 31.—Breakwater: Stone dumping has been continued on the first 1,800 ft. of the foundation, about 11,000 tons having been deposited in the half year. A length of 900 ft. is practically ready for the placing of the masonry blocks, and 600 ft. has the heavy stone protection on the slopes. The first caisson has been launched and completed, and was successfully sunk in its position on the prepared foundation at the south head of the breakwater in September, since when some 150 cubic yards of concrete and 100 cubic yards of sand filling have been deposited in it. Block-setting was commenced at the beginning of November, and 29 of the lower blocks have been placed in position. The making of masonry blocks on the West Beach was continued till stopped by frost about the middle of December, 568 large ones and 1,095 small ones, containing altogether nearly 11,000 cubic yards of masonry, being completed in the six months. The total quantity of blocks made to date is, large ones 20 per cent. and small ones 85 per cent. of the total required.—Mole: Good progress has been made during the last six months with the underwater work. Some 250,000 cubic yards of good hard sand have been dredged from the northwest part of the bay and deposited in the mound. Over 62,000 super yards of brushwood zinkstake have been constructed on shore, and sink in position on the mole to form the foundation and protect the slopes of the mound; 1,000 piles have been driven, and 9,000 tons of rubble dumped on the zinkstake. The construction of the caisson for one end of the mole has been commenced on the quay wall, containing 1,900 cubic yards of masonry, have been made at the west beach—Plant, Materials, etc.—The jetty for loading large masonry blocks has been constructed and trolley lines leading from the blockyard to the same have been laid and put into use. Some 1,300 tons of cement have been received on the works, also over 60 tons of reinforcing steel.—Staff:—An experienced Chinese diver has been engaged by the Commission to inspect the underwater work.—Weather:—The latter part of the summer and autumn were good, but pumping on the mole had to be discontinued early in November on account of the rough sea, and very little work of any sort could be done during December owing to the extreme cold.

P. and O. Doctor's Death.

The death is announced of Dr. William H. Blake Marsh, for many years senior surgeon medical officer to the P. and O. Company. The son of the late Captain Marsh of Winterbourne Park, Gloucester, Dr. Blake Marsh, who was born in 1848, was gold medallist of his year at Bristol Royal Infirmary. He will be much missed in many of the ports of the Empire whether his professional duties took him.

Enterprise of Dutch Shipowners.

The great desirability has often been represented of the establishment of a Dutch company for the supply of wireless apparatus on board Dutch steamers, with the object of making Holland independent of the British Marconi Co. and of the German Telefunken Co. The big Dutch steamship companies have now united in the establishment of the Netherlands Telegraph Company Radio Holland, which is to undertake the working of the wireless stations on board Dutch ships. As regards the new equipment of ships in this respect, the Radio-Holland has ascertained that Dutch industry can supply the demand. Although there is not a single factory in this country calculated to supply complete wireless installations, the various parts can all be obtained from Dutch works. The mounting is exclusively in the hands of the Radio-Holland, but the Company does not intend at present to have any works of its own.—*Exchange*

Trans-Pacific Freights.

The N.Y.K. O.S.K. and T.K.K. were expected jointly to raise their freight rates on February 2, on cargo for American ports, but at the last moment it was decided to postpone the measure, reports the Kobe Herald. The fact is that on behalf of Yokohama traders generally, representatives of the Mogi, Morimura, Kato and other companies recently called upon the authorities of the Departments of Agriculture and Communications and stated that though they were aware that higher freight rates were inevitable, in view of the present condition of the shipping world, they most earnestly desired the authorities to either put off the operation of the intended measure on the part of the shipowners or to raise freights as little as possible. A similar representation was made to the three shipping companies at the same time. Though freights will, after all be raised as intended, it is now uncertain when the proposed new rates will be made operative, adds the Kobe paper. It is announced from Tokyo that the three shipping companies have fixed April 15 as the date for a general advance in eastbound trans-Pacific of 20 to 30 per cent.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bastman Hongkong Hotel, from London. Chuantionchan Tionuan St. from Manila.

Choy Wong Soon Kee Milkshop Market St. from Kuala Lumpur.

Hosumyow Choy Sunbing Kumjoong, from Singapore.

Kremer French Consulate, from Saigon.

Knox Miss Margaret S. S. Chenan, from Tientsin.

Loh Victoria, from Singapore.

Minchouan c/o Fluchwansan, from Mandalay.

Moei Hongkong Hotel, from Batavia.

Nadi, from Manila.

Ng Sun Fe c/o Taifoo Sugar Refinery, from Macao.

Steamer Teles. from Singapore.

Youniatung Winglo St. from Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 8, 1917.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks \$ 715

Marine Insurances \$ 375

Cantons n. t. 150

Unions n. \$ 300

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$ 255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. t. 155

H.K. Fires n. \$ 367

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. t. 114

Steamboats b. & ss. \$ 19

Indos (Def.) b. \$ 127

Indos (Pref.) n. \$ 241

Shells n. 106/-

Ferries b. \$ 33

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & ss. \$ 118

Molasses n. \$ 381/4

MINING.

Kailans n. t. 36/-

Langkats n. t. 201/4

Raubs n. \$ 2,40

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 32/9

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves n. \$ 90

Kowloon Docks ss. \$ 126/2

Shai Docks n. t. 86

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$ 93

H.K. Hotels n. \$ 110

Land Invest. b. \$ 91

H'phey Est. b. \$ 6,60

K'loon Lands n. \$ 33

Shai Lands n. t. 86

West Points n. \$ 73

COTTON MILLS.

Ewon n. t. 145

King Yiks n. t. 131

S'hai Cottons n. t. 112

Yangtszeopos n. t. 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$ 8,00

China Light & P. b. \$ 4,60

Providents a. \$ 3,60

Dairy Farms n. \$ 25/-

Green Islands s. \$ 11,40

H.K. Electrics b. \$ 49

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$ 1,60

Ropes n. \$ 34/-

Steel Foundries n. \$ 10

Trams, Low Level ss. \$ 7,20

Trams, Peak, old n. \$ 10

Trams, Peak, new n. \$ 1

Laundries n. \$ 84

U. Waterboats b. \$ 153/4

Watsons b. \$ 61

Wm. Powells b. \$ 6

Morning Posts n. \$ 29

SELLING.

T/T 2/4/16

Demand 2/4/9/16

30 d/s. 2/4/9

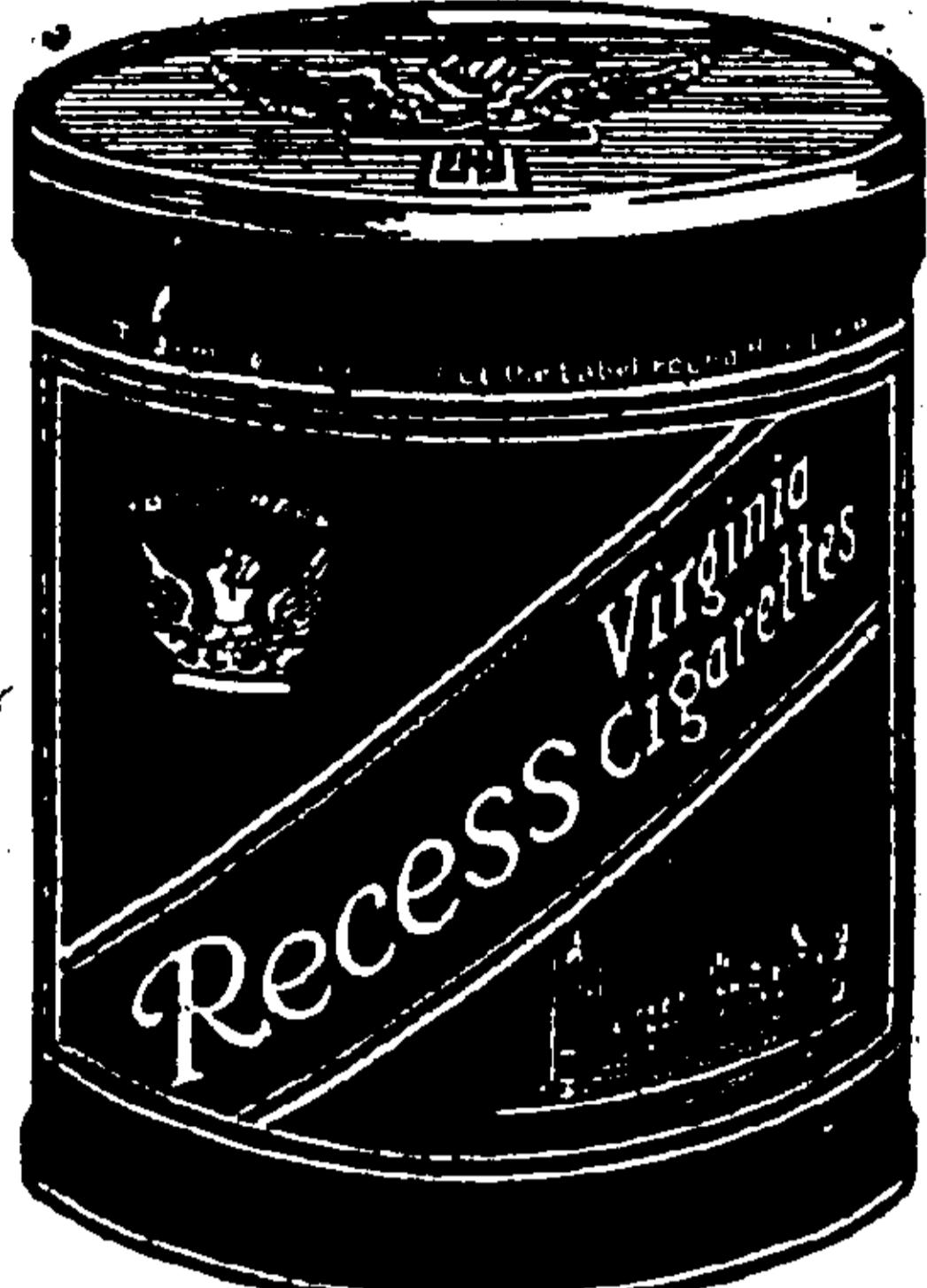
60 d/s. 2/4/1

4 m/s. 2/4/13/16

NOTICES.

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HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



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WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. Needham, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

SATURDAY.

the 17th February, 1917,

at 2.30 p.m. at No. 6,

Mountain View, the Peak,

THE

Valuable Household Furniture

&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

Comprising:

Hall Stands, Teakwood upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables, Blackwood Arm-chairs and Settee, Handsomely carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small collection of Carved Wood Figures, Vases, Bronzes, &c., Pictures and Engravings, large Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, large Dinner Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Tantals, &c.

Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest of drawers, Dressing Tables, Wash-stands, Single Iron Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linens, Pantry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c.

On view Friday, 16th inst., from 2 p.m.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LIMITED.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHENW TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

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